

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Time 2 hours 15 minutes

**Paper
reference**

9HI0/1D

History

Advanced

PAPER 1: Breadth study with interpretations

**Option 1D: Britain, c1785–c1870: democracy, protest
and reform**

You must have:

Extracts Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are three sections in this question paper. Answer **ONE** question from Section A, **ONE** question from Section B and the question in Section C.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.
- Good luck with your examination.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

- 1** How accurate is it to say that fear of revolution was the main obstacle to parliamentary reform in the years 1785–1820?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

- 2** How accurate is it to say that industrial working conditions were transformed in the years 1833–64?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number: **Question 1** **Question 2**

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing answers.



(Section A continued)

Handwriting practice area consisting of multiple horizontal dotted lines for writing.

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



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P 6 6 2 4 9 A 0 1 1 2 8

SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

- 3** How accurate is it to say that Owen's New Lanark project was the most significant development in the cooperative movement in the years c1800–70?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4** How far do you agree that the most significant outcome of the Poor Law Amendment Act, in the years 1834–70, was increased sympathy for the poor?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number: Question 3 Question 4

Lined area for writing answers.



(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS



SECTION C

Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

5 In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that the slave trade was abolished because 'it did not make economic sense'? (Extract 1, line 6)

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

(20)

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(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



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Time 2 hours 15 minutes

Paper
reference

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History

Advanced

PAPER 1: Breadth study with interpretations

**Option 1D: Britain, c1785–c1870: democracy, protest
and reform**

Extracts Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ►

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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Michael Jordan, *The Great Abolition Sham*, published 2010.

In 1807 William Wilberforce prided himself in playing the 'foremost part' in the abolition of the slave trade. Yet his claim is questionable. Government interest in the Caribbean diminished rapidly after the collapse of Napoleon's military threat. Economic factors were also extremely important. The government became less and less concerned with maintaining a supply of slaves to the Caribbean, because it did not make economic sense. 5

In 1807 the British West Indian sugar industry was already dying and nothing was going to be done to rescue it. In Jamaica alone, 65 plantations had been abandoned since 1788, and another 115 were facing bankruptcy. There was an economic crisis in the Caribbean because free trade had made the slave economy unworkable. The war with France had had the effect of making imports to the sugar plantations much more expensive, and some goods doubled in price in the war years. Furthermore, the government needed to raise revenue, and taxation was steadily killing the West Indian sugar economy. The abolition of the slave trade owed little to the actions of those in Westminster, including Wilberforce. 10 15

Extract 2: From Kenneth Morgan, *Slavery, Atlantic Trade and the British Economy*, published 2000.

It is true that overproduction of sugar did occur in 1806 and 1807 on the eve of parliament abolishing the slave trade. However, upswings and downswings in the British Caribbean sugar economy had happened before. Furthermore, most politicians at the time did not link overproduction of sugar with the need to abolish the slave trade. This point should be remembered by those who argue that the British abolished their slave trade for economic reasons. 20

The Caribbean economy was actually doing well. For example, by 1807 the West Indian colonies still deployed half of Britain's long-distance shipping. In the period 1783–1807 slavery was expanding into new British possessions in the Caribbean, which remained a centre of world sugar production. The West India trade was still an important sector of British overseas commerce too. This evidence challenges the idea that the slave trade was abolished for economic reasons. We might turn on its head the notion that the decline of the sugar industry caused the abolition of the slave trade, and say that abolition caused decline. 25 30

Acknowledgements

Extract 1 from: *The Great Abolition Sham: The True Story of the End of the British Slave Trade* by Michael Jordan © The History Press, 2010

Extract 2 from: 'Slavery, Atlantic Trade and the British Economy, 1660–1800', Kenneth Morgan, Cambridge University Press, 2000